

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAK'D FOR SPEECH.".....SHAKESPEARE.

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THE REFLECTOR.

WHITFIELD.

The following passage, descriptive of WHITFIELD'S preaching, is from "The Rebels," a work just issued from the Boston press, by the author of "Hobson's Choice."

There was nothing in the appearance of this extraordinary man which would lead you to suppose that a Felix would tremble before him. He was something above the middle stature, well proportioned, and remarkable for a native gracefulness of manner. His complexion was very fair, his features regular, and his dark blue eyes small and lively: in recovering from the measles, he had contracted a squint with one of them; but this peculiarity rather rendered the expression of his countenance more memorable, than in any degree lessened the effect of its uncommon sweetness. His voice excelled both in melody and compass; and its fine modulations were happily accompanied by that grace of action which he possessed in an eminent degree, and which has been said to be the chief requisite in an orator. To have seen him when he first commenced, one would have thought him any but enthusiastic and glowing; but as he proceeded, his heart warmed with his subject, and his manner became impetuous and animated, till, forgetful of every thing around him, he seemed to kneel at the throne of Jehovah, and to beseech in agony for his fellow beings.

After he had finished his prayer, he knelt for a long time in profound silence; and so powerfully had it affected the most heartless of his audience, that a stillness like that of the tomb pervaded the whole house.

Before he commenced his sermon, long darkening columns crowded the bright sunny sky of the morning, and swept their dull shadows over the building, in fearful augury of the storm.

His text was, "Strive to enter in at the strait gate; for many, I say unto you, shall seek to enter in, and shall not be able."

"See that emblem of human life," said he, as he pointed to a shadow that was flitting across the floor. "It passed for a moment, and concealed the brightness of Heaven from our view—but it is gone. And where will ye be, my hearers, when your lives have passed away like that dark cloud? Oh, my dear friends, I see thousands sitting attentive, with their eyes fixed on the poor, unworthy preacher. In a few days, we shall all meet at the judgment-seat of Christ. We shall form a part of that vast assembly which will gather before his throne; and every eye will behold the Judge. With a voice whose call you must abide and answer, he will inquire whether on earth ye strove to enter in at the strait gate—whether you were supremely devoted to God—whether your hearts were absorbed in him. My blood runs cold when I think how many of you will then seek to enter in, and shall not be able. Oh, what plea can you make before the Judge of the whole earth? Can you say it has been your whole endeavor to mortify the flesh with its affections and lusts? No! you must answer I made myself easy in the world, by flattering myself that all would end well; but I have deceived my own soul, and am lost."

"You, O false and hollow Christian, of what avail will it be that you have done many things—that you have read much in the sacred word—that you have made long prayers—that you have attended religious duties, and appeared holy in the eyes of men? What will all this be, if instead of loving Him supremely, you have been supposing you should exalt yourself in Heaven, by acts really polluted and unholy?"

"And you, rich man, wherefore do you hoard your silver? Wherefore count the price you have received for him whom you every day crucify, if your love of gain? Why, that when you are too poor to buy a drop of cold water, your beloved son may be rolled to hell in his chariot pilloved and cushioned about him."

His eye gradually lighted up, as he proceeded, till towards the close, it seemed to sparkle with celestial fire.

"Oh, sinners!" he exclaimed, "by all your hopes of happiness, I beseech you to repent. Let not the wrath of God be awakened. Let not the fires of eternity be kindled against you. See there!" said he, pointing to the lightning, which played on the corner of the pulpit—"This is a glance from the angry eye of Jehovah! Hark!" continued he, raising his finger in a listening attitude, as the distant thunder grew louder and louder, and broke in one tremendous crash over the building. "It was the voice of the Almighty, as he passed by in his anger!"

As the sound died away, he covered his face with his hands, and knelt beside his pulpit, apparently lost in inward and intense prayer. The storm passed rapidly by, and the sun, bursting forth in his might, threw across the Heavens a magnificent arch of peace. Rising, and pointing to the beautiful object, he exclaimed, "Look upon the rainbow; and praise him that made it. Very beautiful it is in the brightness thereof. It compasseth the Heavens about with glory; and the hands of the Most High have banded it."

The effect was astonishing. Even Somerville shaded his eyes when he pointed to the lightning, and knelt as he listened to the approaching thunder;—while the deep sensibility

of Grace, and the thoughtless vivacity of Lucretia, yielded to the powerful excitement, in an unrestrained burst of tears.

"Who could resist such eloquence?" said Lucretia, as they mingled with the departing throng.

THE TRAVELLER.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

CARTER'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

London, 4th August, 1825.

You will perceive by the date of this letter, that I have at last arrived at the metropolis, not only of this kingdom, but of the world—at least, so says John Bull, and my experience does not yet enable me to contradict him. We left Sheffield on Tuesday morning, the 2d instant, and arrived in this city yesterday at eight o'clock in the forenoon—a distance of 165 miles. This was a sort of John Gilpin race; a part of it too through "Islington," the self-same road which the hero of Cowper's playful muse travelled. But circumstances rendered the journey necessary, and despatch expedient.

As it is my determination not to manufacture letters from directories and guide-books, nor to describe what I have not seen; and as my knowledge of a route passed over with such rapidity must of course be very limited, I should hesitate about retracing our track at all, were it not for the sake of keeping the chain of my journal entire, and of letting our friends know where we are. John Bull, however, would have no grounds of complaint against an American tourist, if the whole kingdom were traversed in the same manner, and a quarto filled with idle tales and graphic descriptions, gleaned from a post-coach; since this is the way in which most English travellers have passed through the United States. But retaliation is not my object; and it is my wish to do more justice to others, than they have generally done to us.

To break off at once from this formidable exordium:—Our career on Tuesday morning, commenced under cloudy and threatening auspices. The rain poured in torrents when the coach left Sheffield; but it imparted more joy to the glad earth, than inconvenience or regret to us. My friend took refuge in the inside of the carriage, but I concluded to buffet the storm on the top, rather than lose a view of the country. In the course of the day a gleam of sunshine allured him from his covert; but he came out just in time to get thoroughly drenched by a sudden relapse of the clouds, thus losing the benefit of his double fare. Some of the passengers were wet and dry half a dozen times during the journey. There is something so ludicrous in the effects of a smart shower, upon the thronged top of a coach, that one is willing to be a little incommoded for the sake of witnessing the scene. One passenger after another rises, as he begins to feel the water trickle about him, while seated upon the deck of the coach, until they are all up, holding on as they may. Perhaps an umbrella is raised, when the rain pours from the eaves into the next man's neck. Finding all expedients fail, they at length "stand and take it." The showers run in veins, and while one stage was assailed by a squall of rain, the next was enveloped in a cloud of dust, which adhered finely to wet garments. At the end of the journey, the cloaks, coats and hats of some of the passengers exhibited as many strata as White Watson's geological piles.

Our ride extended through parts of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, and Middlesex, affording a fair view of the interior and agricultural counties of England. It is certainly a fertile, rich, and beautiful country, the advantages of nature having been improved to the utmost extent by the hand of art. The season has been uncommonly propitious, with the exception of the late drought, and the crops of grass and grain of all descriptions, are abundant. All along the road, the peasantry were employed in mowing, raking, reaping, and other agricultural labours. Females were seen in the fields, using the sickle with as much dexterity as the men. Much more drudgery and servile toil are thrown upon a portion of that sex in this country than in ours; and that may be one reason, why we see in some classes of English females so many large hands and feet, and such grossness of person, united with healthy countenances and delicate complexions.

The ordinary constituents of an English landscape may be summed up in a few words. A gently undulating and smooth surface is divided into small fields by hedge-rows, at this season clothed in verdure, and blooming with flowers. Forest trees of moderate size, sometimes in copse, but more frequently apart, like an orchard. Extensive tracts, waving with yellow harvests, and studded in this way with emerald, present a succession of pretty views. A winding stream, a rustic bridge, a village with its tapering spire, flocks and herds grazing in the pastures, sometimes vary the landscape; but in the general features of the country, there is great uniformity, affording nothing of that variety and wildness of rocks, woods, and waters, intermingled with cultivated grounds, every where to be met with in the United States.

At Chesterfield, a considerable town in Derbyshire, there is a steeple 230 feet high, which produces the most optical deception, I have

ever witnessed. The coach in entering and leaving the place nearly encircled the church, and from whatever point the spire was surveyed, it appeared to lean and form the segment of a circle, to such a degree that one would scarcely believe it could stand upon its base. It is constructed of blocks of stone, laid in such a manner as to render it both deeply fluted and spiral, which in some way, not very easily explained, produces the deception.

Soon after passing Mansfield, a considerable town neatly built of stone, we entered Nottingham Forest, a wide and desolate region, resembling the moors already described. A part of it has been reclaimed, and planted with fir, now arrived to a heavy growth. In the depth of this waste, a passenger pointed out by the way-side a spot, where lately stood a gibbet upon which a criminal was executed in that barbarous way, for a robbery and murder committed in the Forest a few years since. A curious pebble, called a blue-stone, resembling a metal, and much used in burnishing the wares of Sheffield, is found on this barren tract. One of the best kind is extremely valuable, being almost as highly prized by the manufacturer as a diamond. A female whom we saw employed in polishing snuffer-trays, said she would not take £5 for the one she was using.

The entrance into Nottingham, a large and comparatively new town in its aspect, built of brick, and celebrated for its manufacture of lace, is singularly novel and grotesque. Every height is covered with wind-mills, and the knight of La Mancha might here have found a formidable army. Scores of them, ranged in rows, and all in motion, turning in both directions, gave an odd appearance to the scenery. On the right hand of the road is the seat of Lord Middleton, but at such a distance, that we had but an imperfect view of its romantic situation. The coach stops twenty-five minutes at Nottingham, to give the passengers an opportunity to dine and pay half a crown for bad fare and worse attendance. It was no deprivation to be hurried away from a tough duck, an unsavory quarter of lamb, and a waiter attentive to nothing but his six-penny fee. A tart was set upon the table, shockingly mangled by rats, or the taster of some other traveller, with an apology that the bakery was short on that day. It probably answered for a dozen travellers, if others were as little fond of pastry ruins as ourselves.

On this side of Nottingham, we crossed the Trent, a comparatively large stream of the breadth of the Passaic, over which is a handsome bridge, with numerous stone arches. From a high hill a little further on, there is a wide and charming view of the town, its ancient castle, and its beautiful environs. The scenery is more variegated and picturesque, than any that was observed on this route. A whole horizon, many miles in diameter, is commanded from the eminence. The castle is built upon a high and rude precipice, looking down upon the Trent and the meadows upon its borders. It has been a celebrated place in the civil wars of the kingdom, and was the head quarters in the rebellion of 1745. Its antique aspect has, however, now disappeared, and its modernized rooms are inhabited by a family.

Hurrying through many intermediate and unimportant villages, where, in the laconic language of the coachman's printed card, he "greased and was off," we arrived at Leicester in season for tea. This town lays claim to an antiquity, somewhat ludicrous. It is said to have been built by a certain king Leir, (not the Leir of Shakspeare,) some 1750 years before the Christian era. Heaven knows who this monarch was. It is certain he could not have been a Roman, nor a Grecian, unless he was contemporary with Deucalion and Cecrops. The town stands upon an extensive plain, in the midst of a rich agricultural district. It is a large, well built place, with an antique air about it, and celebrated for the manufacture of hosiery. Its suburbs are pleasant. It was a subject of regret that we could not remain for the night, as it is the residence of one of our fellow-passengers in the Corinthian, who politely invited us to visit him. He informed us in the course of our voyage, that in his grounds sleeps the dust of Richard the Third, who fell at Bosworth Field, distant a few miles; as also the remains of Cardinal Wolsey, the unfortunate minister of Henry VIIIth. But having paid our fare to London, and being anxious to reach the metropolis, after so long and unexpected a circuit, we sent our cards to the gentleman of our acquaintance, who lives half a mile from the hotel; took tea amidst a crowd of people, attending the assizes of the county; and pursued our journey, leaving the ashes of great men to repose in more quiet, than did their restless and ambitious spirits during life.

By evening the rain had entirely ceased, and the sky cleared. Before twilight had faded from the west, the moon broke from behind a cloud in the eastern horizon, and threw a silver radiance over the landscape. It was a resplendent night, the atmosphere having been purified by the showers of the day, and the fields clad in a livelier green. The imagery of the English poets and novelists came fresh over my mind, and beguiled the fatigues of a long ride. At 1 o'clock in the morning, the air became so chilly and damp with a heavy dew, as to drive me

below. At daylight the coach passed Woolton Abbey, the splendid residence of the Duke of Bedford; and shortly after, the seat of Mr. Blye, member of Parliament for Middlesex.

At seven o'clock, we were in the suburbs of London. I have no time to describe my feelings, on first beholding its spires and turrets amidst clouds of smoke. Our entrance was by Holloway, Islington, and the Goswell road, to the rear of St. Paul's, near where the new post-office is going up. Our *debut* was not in very courtly style. The coach drove through a narrow, dark, and dirty alley, to the Angel Inn, which has nothing *angelic* about it but its name. Here we were set down, amidst a multitude of a million and a half, like drops of water falling into the ocean and lost in the common mass. The tides of people constantly pouring in and out of this vast reservoir of population are astonishing. All the avenues are thronged with coaches, and vehicles filled to overflowing. We met no less than five, starting nearly at the same hour for Birmingham, carrying fifteen or twenty persons each.

Finding ourselves not in a condition to make calls, and look out for a better hotel till after breakfast, we made a temporary pause at the Angel. The servant conducted us to chambers, which she pronounced to be excellent, but which appeared to have been finished and furnished before the time of the Gunpowder Plot. Our only consolation was, that Goldsmith, Johnson, or Garrick, driven by the necessities of an exhausted purse, had shaved before the same antique glass, which by dint of its ridges and cracks was a fine multiplier; or had eaten a chop from the same table, at which we were seated. There was nothing in the appearance of the furniture, to render such a supposition improbable. Having eaten a hot roll somewhat in the style of our countryman Franklin, on his entrance into his adopted city, we hastened to Mr. Miller, whose house is the rendezvous of Americans, and took his advice as to future movements. We are now comfortably situated at a boarding-house in the Strand, as the successors of Mr. Price of New-York, who has taken a trip to Paris, probably on the recruiting service, for the theatrical campaign of next winter. Several gentlemen from various parts of the United States, are inmates of the house, some of whom are among our friends.

We have yet had only a glance at the city, the Thames, the Tower, the bridges, St. Paul's, and the thousand other objects of interest and curiosity. A systematic survey of the outlines of the metropolis will be commenced to-morrow, and prosecuted for a week or more, when it is our intention to set out for Scotland, by the way of Cambridge, York, and Cumberland.

THE REPOSITORY.

From the Long-Island (Jamaica) Farmer, of Jan. 12th, 1826.

THE LOST CHILD.

Respecting the lost child, of which we promised some account to-day, which for sixteen years had been missing, and was recently found at Rockaway, near this town, there are many rumours afloat, all of which cannot be true. We have been at considerable pains to ascertain the principal facts in the case, and as near as we can come to them, they are as follow:

In the year 1811 or 12, a Greek vessel arrived at Philadelphia, the crew of which took lodgings at a boarding-house, where some of them became much attached to an interesting little girl, between two and three years of age, the youngest daughter of their hostess. The child being pleased with it, they were frequently permitted to take her down to their vessel, when they went to their work, and return her at meal times; at length, so great became her attachment to these "men of the ocean," that she usually cried after them when they went away without her. After a while, the day of their clearance arrived—they weighed anchor, unfurled sails, and the city of Philadelphia rapidly receded from their view. But who can conceive the agony of the afflicted parents of this lost child!—Little did they think, when the messenger of day arose so joyous upon their cheerful circle, that ere the night curtain began to drop, a gloom and sadness of such tenfold darkness, should enshroud all their prospects! Their little child, which greeted them with the smile of innocence and of happy contentment in the morning, in the evening could not be found—their little prattling babe was lost! And although it would have been some alleviation to their agonized feelings to have known that she was dead, yet they were not permitted even this poor satisfaction. They learned that just before the Greek vessel weighed anchor, one of the sailors was seen with the child rowing towards the ship; and since which their fears have ever been, either that she did not long survive the hardships of her lot, or that she was lonely, wandering and unprotected, in some unfrequented port of the barbarous Greeks. But who will pretend to describe the limits of a tender parent's imagination, under circumstances so afflicting! Sleep could afford them but little rest—it does not often prove a balm to a troubled mind—their busy imaginations meddled with the sacred hour of repose, and gave their dreams a dress more terrific and more horrible than when their judgment had

ome little power to control it. And the only alleviation which they had now to look forward to, was the slight relief which time gives to our sorrows by blunting their edge, so that they do not cut so keenly nor pierce so deeply; how tedious a process this is, all who have been in distress can tell. Poor, helpless parents! Every heart knoweth its own bitterness. Friends might pity you, but they could not help; they might sympathize with you, but they could not feel. The father did not long survive the loss of his child. The mother, after living a widow for some time, married again, and removed to New-York.

A short time since, a person from Rockaway, was at this woman's house, and heard her, among other things, relate with much feeling the circumstance of some Greek sailors stealing away her infant daughter about sixteen years since. The person from Rockaway related the story, which has long been known in this vicinity, that somewhere about the commencement of the last war, some sailors, who spoke very bad English, landed in a small boat at Barren Island, at the mouth of Rockaway Inlet, and left at the lonely cot which stands upon this mound of sand, a little girl, apparently between two and three years of age, requesting the fisherman and his wife, to take charge of her a few hours, as they were going after some clams, and would soon call for her again—and without saying any thing further, they put off from the shore, and pulled hard to overtake a strange looking sail not a great way outside of the inlet. This is all which has ever been known of the origin of this orphan girl. She and her foster-parents have ever lived in total ignorance respecting what portion of the world gave her birth, and who her parents were. The mother, always alive to anxiety, and ready to catch at any thing which may be likely to rekindle hope in her breast, immediately conjectured that this orphan girl was no other than her long, long lost child—that adverse winds and boisterous weather, which are all ordered by the great God of Heaven, had driven the ship out of her proper course, and that superstition, which operates powerfully upon the minds of sea-faring men, or some other cause which we do not yet know, and which perhaps we never shall, caused these thoughtless wretches to repeat of their evil deeds and leave behind them their stolen property. The poor mother could not rest—the idea of finding her lost child, presented to her a joy which she could not suffer one doubt to rest upon—a volley of unanswered questions are sent forth, every stone must be turned, every effort made, and all without delay.—A messenger was immediately despatched; and the meeting of the foster-parents, their orphan, and the supposed mother, took place four weeks since at Rockaway. O, ye mothers! how think ye would your hearts have thrilled at the sight of a child, bone of your bone, flesh of your flesh, who had drawn the life-stream from your own fountain, which for sixteen tedious years you had supposed was lost forever! Almost might the heart of this poor woman have been heard bounding against its bony cavern, when she saw before her, as she had reason to believe, her lost child,—not now an infant in her arms, but a woman grown—a wife, a mother herself—verily it was almost too much for flesh and blood to endure. The suspense must not be long—the test was now to be put.

The anxious mother described the shape and the size of a mark upon the small of the back of the child which she had lost, and also remembered that not long before she had disappeared, she received a severe wound upon the calf of her left leg. The scar was very visible; and the other mark was readily recognized by the enraptured parent, who in an ecstasy of joy pressed to her bosom without one veil of doubt, one of whom she may truly say—“this my child, was dead and is alive again, was lost and is found.” She too has the satisfaction of knowing that a kind Providence had an eye over her child, when she thought she was lost; that she has been as well taken care of by her foster-parents as their pittance would allow; that she has been provided with a kind husband, and that every circumstance is calculated to elicit her warmest gratitude and her constant praise.

Opinions

Of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine, on Questions propounded to them by the House of Representatives, Jan'y, 1826.

Justice Mellen's Opinion.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Maine:

The undersigned has been furnished with a copy of the Order of the House of the 11th inst. requesting the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court on the following questions, viz:

1. Has a town, having a right to choose a representative, the power to waive that right and vote not to choose a representative; and would such vote bind the minority in such town?

2. Have towns and plantations, classed into a district, for the purpose of choosing a representative, a right to send a representative, when a majority of the towns or plantations have voted not to send one?

These questions have been submitted to all the members of the Court, and been carefully examined by them; but after mature deliberation they have not been able to agree in opinion. Mr. Justice Weston, having been consulted by letter, has communicated his answers to the questions proposed, which accompany those of the undersigned to the same questions. These answers you are respectfully requested to lay before the Hon. House. From the opinion given by Mr. Justice Weston and myself, Mr. Justice Preble dissents.

While Maine was a part of Massachusetts, the Supreme Judicial Court, in the year eighteen hundred and fifteen, unanimously gave their opinion to the House of Representatives, pursuant to request, stating “that the right to send a representative is a

corporate right, vested in the several towns by the Constitution, and can be exercised by them only in a corporate capacity; and that it necessarily followed that when a town is legally assembled for the purpose of electing a representative, if a vote pass not to send one, the minority dissenting from that vote cannot legally proceed in the choice.” The Court, in giving the above opinion, allude to a similar one pronounced by two other Justices in the year eighteen hundred and eleven, and distinctly recognized and confirmed it. These opinions were considered as the rule of decision and proceeding in Massachusetts at the time when Maine became an independent State; and would seem to be entitled to the same consideration in this State now except so far as our own Constitution contains provisions inconsistent with the principle on which the beforementioned opinion was founded. In Massachusetts the right of representation enjoyed by towns, is founded upon and regulated by a certain constitutional ratio of population, which ratio has no relation to any county apportionment. In this State such apportionment is established; and it became necessary in consequence of our constitutional limitation as to the number of representatives which should compose one branch of the Legislature. The apportionment being made, our constitutional ratio is applied to the several towns and plantations, composing the counties respectively. In Massachusetts the right of representation is ascertained and decided by a single process; that is, by applying the constitutional ratio. In this State the right is ascertained and decided by a double process; that is, first by the county apportionment, and then, by the application of the constitutional ratio, to the towns and plantations in the respective counties.

The true answer to the first question proposed by the Hon. House, depends on another question; which is, whether this difference as to apportionment and ratio, changes the principle of law as to the exercise of the corporate rights of a town in relation to the choice of a representative, so far as that the vote of a majority can have no effect on the rights of the minority, when that vote is not to elect a representative.

If in this State the right of a town to elect a representative is a corporate right, then it must be exercised in accordance with those principles which regulate all other corporate proceedings; one of which principles is, that the voice of the majority is decisive, and binding on the rights of the minority.

On the 22d of March, 1821, the apportionment of representatives was made, as nearly as it then could be made, according to the number of inhabitants which each county then contained; which apportionment remains unaltered; and it was found that by applying the constitutional ratio to the towns in the county of York, for instance, each of those towns was entitled to send one representative; and accordingly it was so declared by the resolve of the above date, in virtue of which the apportionment was made. Now, in the choice of representatives, each of those towns acts independently of all the other towns in the county; there is no community of interest among the people of that county in respect to the elective franchise. Each corporation decides and acts for itself, and as much so as it did formerly under the Constitution and laws of the parent Commonwealth. Why then cannot any one of those towns waive the right that belongs to it, and decide not to elect a representative? Can the right be properly denominated any other than a corporate right? The 3d section of the first part of the 4th art. of our Constitution says, “Each town having fifteen hundred inhabitants may elect one representative”—and the resolve before mentioned says, “The county of York shall choose twenty-three representatives, apportioned in the following manner, viz. the town of York one, Kittery one,” &c. &c. Thus by the language of the Constitution and the resolve, the “town” is to choose: the right is expressly given to the corporation, not to the individual inhabitants; much less to a minority, to elect a representative against the will and contrary to a vote of the majority duly passed in a legal town meeting, which is the only mode in which a corporation can expressly declare its will and perform its acts. The apportionment of representatives among counties is only one process towards arriving at a particular result: that being obtained, its nature and character are the same as though it had been at once declared in the constitution without the intervention of this process. And if a town may waive the right of electing a representative by a major vote of the inhabitants in a legal town meeting; even though it is thereby rendered liable to a fine at the discretion of the House of Representatives according to the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; there is less objection, in this State, to the exercise of this corporate right, inasmuch as no such penal consequences follow. It will be observed, that in considering this first question proposed, the argument has reference only to the exercise of those corporate powers, by means of which the rights of the minority are bound, as a consequence of the lawful exercise of the corporate right of election, by a vote of the town not to send a representative. It is true the selection of a town may wilfully refuse and omit to issue a warrant for calling a town meeting for the choice of a representative; or if a meeting be called according to law, may refuse or wilfully or with improper motives, omit to attend and preside at the meeting, and thus deprive those who may differ from them in opinion as to the candidate proposed, and who may in fact be a majority of the town, of the opportunity to give their votes and elect the candidate to office: still this is no lawful exercise of corporate powers; but a wrongful act of individuals; and it would seem that a voter, thus deprived of his right of suffrage, might maintain an action against the wrong doers and recover his damages as well as when his rights are improperly denied and his vote illegally refused at the polls. It may be said that if one town may, by a major vote decide not to elect a representative, and thus effectually bind the minority and prevent any choice, then all towns may do the same, and thus dissolve the government. So if all the States in the Union should refuse to elect senators to represent them in Congress, they could dissolve the federal government. Still there is no coercive power, by which to compel the Legislatures of the several States to elect Senators. Both the cases supposed, however, are extreme cases, and they therefore do not furnish any legitimate basis of argument, much less ground for decision. For the reasons above stated, the undersigned is of opinion that a town, having a right to choose a representative, has the power to waive that right, and vote not to choose a representative; and that such vote binds the minority in such town.

The second question proposed by the Hon. House, seems to involve different principles and to rest on different grounds—principles and grounds peculiar to this State, and rendered so by the special provisions of our Constitution. It is apprehended that an attention to these provisions will lead to a result that is perfectly satisfactory; being similar to that which is produced in some other cases, in virtue of other provisions of the Constitution, and one with which all have long been familiar. The provisions now alluded to are those which have reference to the election of Governor and Senators: in both which cases, though the votes are given and declared in open town meetings, yet town majorities, as such, are of no importance; because a majority of all the votes thrown is necessary to a choice of any candidate. In these cases it is evident that the elective franchise is not a corporate right, which is exercised by the inhabitants of the several towns voting; if such were the case, the election would be decided by the aggregate of corporate majorities. In these elections we know that the

right of suffrage is an individual right enjoyed by each voter independently of all others; and for the greater convenience and certainty, the votes of all who give them are collected and re-received in town meetings by certain officers designated by the Constitution for the purpose; but without the exercise of any of the proper corporate powers and rights of the town. The Constitution might as well have designated any other mode of collecting the sense of the qualified voters throughout the State, in one case; and throughout the senatorial district in the other. Such being the well-known principle in the two instances stated, the next inquiry is whether the same principle is to be applied in the election of a representative in a district, consisting of two or more towns or plantations, classed according to the before mentioned section of the Constitution. In such a case independent corporations form the district, as they do a senatorial district; and in the same manner, the members of each corporation, qualified as electors vote in their own respective public meetings, as is prescribed in the 5th section of the first part of said 4th article; but the same section provides how the whole number of votes thrown in both or all the town or plantation meetings shall be ascertained; and declares that a majority of all the votes shall be necessary to a choice. Here also, it is seen that town or plantation majorities, are of no consequence as such; because each voter acts independently of all others in the exercise of his own individual right of suffrage; and of this he cannot be lawfully deprived by any corporate act of the town or plantation where he has a legal right to vote. Whatever course the majority may incline to pursue, he has a right to give his vote for the candidate he may prefer; and it is the duty of the presiding officers to receive and dispose of it as the Constitution has directed; and, as has been before observed, when such officers violate their duty, and thus improperly deprive a citizen of his right of suffrage, they are answerable in damages to the party injured. As, therefore, the right to vote for a representative of a district, composed of two or more towns or plantations, is not a corporate right, to be exercised exclusively and decisively by each corporation in the district, but in a common concern, in which each elector has an interest of his own, which is not subject to the control of others, in the enjoyment of it; it follows, as a natural consequence, that the only legitimate mode in which a voter can be legally deprived of the intended effect of his vote, is by a vote of the majority in favour of another candidate; or by such a scattering of votes as that no majority can be obtained, and, of course, no election made. For these reasons the undersigned is of opinion that towns and plantations, classed into a district for the purpose of choosing a representative, have a right to send a representative, though a majority of the towns and plantations have voted not to send one.

The undersigned is the more satisfied as to the correctness of the answers given to both the questions proposed by the Hon. House, because the principles on which those answers repose, preserve inviolate that doctrine, which seems sacred in a Republican Government, namely, that the will of the majority, constitutionally or legally expressed, is to be considered and respected as decisive of the rights of the minority.—Or, in that plain and unequivocal language, which is applicable to the subject under consideration, that the majority of the legal voters in a town, entitled to elect a representative, and who are exclusively authorized to vote in such choice, must decide the question whether a representative shall be elected; and, if so, who he shall be; and the majority of the qualified voters of a district of classed towns or plantations, who incline to vote in favour of any candidate, must decide the question whether a representative of such district shall be elected; and if so, who shall be that person. It seems to the undersigned that the adoption of a different principle is in itself, unnecessary; and in its consequences might lead to the disturbance of that harmony and peace which are such essential blessings in a town; and, in addition to this, would in no small degree, defeat the design and impair the symmetry of the representative system, by permitting a small and inconsiderable minority in a town, to elect a person to represent its interests, and feelings, and principles, who may be anxious to seven eighths of the qualified electors in the town; and disposed at once to sacrifice all those interests, feelings and principles to his own personal wishes, or the views of the few who elected him.

[The opinions of Justices Weston and Preble will be given in our next.]

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN THE SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.

Agreeably to assignment the Senate proceeded on their part to the choice of a Major General of the 4th Division. On the first ballot, there was no choice, the vote standing for Richard T. Dunlap 9, and for Samuel Winter 9.—Second ballot—for Samuel Winter 11 votes—for Richard T. Dunlap 7 votes—and a message accordingly sent to the House informing them that Samuel Winter had been chosen on the part of the Senate.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

Passed to a second Reading.—Bill to establish the Kennebec and Androscoggin Canal Association; to establish the Portland Nautical Society; establishing the times of holding the Supreme Judicial Court within this State.

Passed to be engrossed.—Bill additional to “an act establishing the duties of certain officers therein named; Resolve for the benefit of the Penobscot Indians; Bill to set off Benjamin Woodbury and others from Buckfield to Paris.

Order of the House of R. that Messrs. Barr, Hill and Howard, be a Committee with such as the Senate may join, to inquire and report what public business is necessary to be acted upon the present session, and report at what time the Legislature may have a recess, was read and concurred, and Messrs. Scamman and Southwick were joined.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.

Passed to be engrossed.—Bill authorizing a Lottery for improving the navigation of Kennebec river. Bill additional to an act authorizing a Lottery for the benefit of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Corporation, was taken up and the question was on passing it to be engrossed.

Mr. Stebbins was opposed to the passage of the Bill. He said that it was thought that Lotteries to promote important public objects might be allowable. But for himself, he objected to Lotteries generally, believing as he did, that they were wrong in principle. It had been said, that it was impossible to prevent the sale and purchase of Lottery tickets, that so strong was their disposition to speculate in this way. That the evil was beyond the reach of prohibitory laws. If such then is the state of society, that Lotteries must be granted, he thought they ought to be so regulated as to be pure and free from deception.

He was willing as to regulate them as that Lotteries granted by this State, should have the preference in our own market over the foreign. He was, however, opposed to this Bill because viewed in its true bearing, it was neither more or less than an act, to legalize a system of public deception and imposture. It authorizes the managers to sell tickets to such as buy to sell again, at a discount of 6 per cent. It virtually recommends to the people of this State to amuse

position upon the ignorant and unwary of an article as worth five dollars, which in fact is worth no more than four dollars and seventy cents. (Mr. Preble, illustrating his views.) By the original charter of this Lottery, the managers may raise from the public \$114,411 by the sale of tickets. Of this sum, all but \$96,666 is refunded in the payment of prizes. Out of this reservation, which amounts to 15 per cent. of the entire sum raised, \$50,000 go to the benefit of the Canal, and \$10,000 to the benefit of the managers. The people of this State, then in contributing \$50,000 in this way, to this public work, are assessed in the additional sum of nearly seventeen thousand dollars to defray the expense of collecting it. A monstrous expense this! Enough to cause gentlemen to pause, before they aggravate the evil by the passage of the Bill upon the table. By the passage of this Bill if there be any truth in figures, it will cost \$56,000 to raise \$30,000. Are gentlemen prepared for this? These evils however, were to be regarded as mere pecessaries in comparison to the demoralizing and ruinous consequences of the principle. Entertaining these views of it, he could not vote for the Bill.

Mr. Dunlap said, he entertained no fears that the evils apprehended by the gentleman would result from the passage of this Bill. He said, that he was not very intimately acquainted with the subject, and had not intended to take any part in the discussion, but that the more he considered of it the more strongly he felt inclined to favour it. He even felt willing to go further than the provisions of the Bill. It was not correct, as stated by the gentleman from Lincoln, that the managers retained the \$10,000 to their own use. A portion of it went to defray expenses of the Lottery. (Here Mr. Stebbins begged leave to correct the gentleman, and said that he had not so stated.) Mr. Dunlap then adverted to the sale of foreign tickets, and the importance of enabling the domestic tickets to compete with them in the market.

Mr. Williams said, that he regretted that this State had ever authorized a Lottery. But if the sale of foreign tickets in this State, could not be prevented, it deserved the consideration of this Legislature, whether it would not be better to authorize Lotteries within this State. By this Lottery, said he, we tax our constituents \$56,666 to raise \$30,000. He thought this an expensive and ruinous system of taxation, and had no Lottery ever been granted by this State he should have felt compelled to vote against every project of the kind. In his opinion it would have been much better for the public, had this sum of \$50,000 been raised by a direct tax. He had understood that \$400,000 worth of foreign tickets were annually sold within this State. Fifteen per cent. was the lowest deduction, he believed, to which the prizes in any Lottery are subjected. If this be a fact, we must be annually paying to foreign States a tax of \$50,000; or in other words, so much must be taken out of the pockets of the people of this State and be applied to further the public enterprises of other States. He should vote for this Bill, because he regarded it as one mean of preventing the sale of foreign tickets, an object, which he believed it to be the dictate of good policy to accomplish. Our prohibitory laws had proved nugatory, and gentlemen could not walk the streets of this town, without seeing at every corner imposing advertisements of Lottery tickets and schemes in the very teeth of the law. By these things the laws were trampled under foot and legislation brought into contempt. As to the discount which this Bill authorizes the managers to make to the vendors of tickets, he could not discover that evil in it which was seen by the gentleman from Lincoln. The vendor must make his profits, the purchaser expects it. He contended that it made little difference, whether the vendor purchased his tickets at a discount sufficient to enable him to sell them again at their par value, or buying them at par, should be compelled to sell them at an advance. In both instances, he must realize his profits out of the pockets of the consumer. He, therefore, hoped the Bill would pass.

The question was then taken, and the Bill passed to be engrossed.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.

Passed to a 2d reading.—Bill granting a Lottery for the benefit of Canton Point Bridge. Resolve in favour of Bowdoin College, granting to said Institution \$1000 annually for four years, the question was on passing it to be engrossed.

Some discussion ensued, and its passage was opposed by Messrs. Scamman, Francis, Wilson and Holland, on the ground that the resources of the State were not sufficient to enable it to grant the desired aid. It was supported by Messrs. Williams, Parsons, Dunlap, Green, Stebbins and Pond. The question was then taken, and it passed to be engrossed.

IN THE HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

Agreeably to assignment, the House proceeded to ballot for a Major General of the 4th Division (no election having been effected at a previous ballot) when it appeared that the whole number of votes given, were 125—necessary to a choice 63—Richard T. Dunlap had 83 votes, and was declared duly elected on the part of the House.

Report on the subject of removal of Courts in York County, referring the same to the next Legislature, was, after some debate, accepted.—Yeas 99, Nays 57. A motion for reconsideration was made, and Thursday next 10 o'clock assigned for that purpose.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.

Resolve in favour of Daniel Brown was read twice and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

Bill to set off Benj. Woodbury and others from Buckfield to Paris, was read once, and before the question was taken on a 2d reading the House adj.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.

The House resumed the order of the day on the Bill to set off B. Woodbury and others from Buckfield to Paris, and refused the Bill a second reading. Tomorrow at 10 o'clock was assigned for the reconsideration of the subject.

Agreeably to assignment, the House took a ballot for a Major General of the 4th Division. The whole number of votes were 142, necessary for a choice 71; Richard T. Dunlap had 89 votes, and was declared duly elected on the part of the House.

Wilmington, (Del.) Jan. 21.

Explosion. Between eight and nine o'clock on Saturday morning last, an explosion took place at Eden Park Powder Mills, belonging to J. P. Harshe, Esq. situated on the south side of the Christian river, about a mile from this town. Just before the explosion, a black man, who worked in the mills, set a tin vessel containing oil used for greasing the gudgeons, on some coals which he drew from the furnace outside the building—and in about a minute from the time that he was seen to enter the house which blew up, the explosion took place. From this and other circumstances, there is no doubt that the accident was caused by some fire which had adhered to the bottom of the oil can, or lodged in his clothes. The negro and four horses were killed, and the gristmill, the glazing mill, several hds. of sulphur and about 200 lbs. of powder were destroyed.

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1826.

NOMINATION OF GOVERNOR.

At a Convention of the Republican members of the Legislature of Maine, held pursuant to public notice, in the Representatives' Chamber, on the ninth of January, 1826, ROBERT P. DUNLAP, Senator from Cumberland, was appointed Chairman, and BENJAMIN WHITE, Jun. Representative from Monmouth, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Quinn of Wiscasset, the Convention adjourned to Friday evening, Jan. 13.

Friday evening, January 13, the Convention met agreeably to adjournment.

Resolved, To choose a committee to receive, sort and count the votes for a candidate for Governor of the State for the ensuing political year. Whereupon Messrs. Cobb of Durham, Francis of Leeds, Cummings of Paris, Davee of Dover, and Riggs of Georgetown, were appointed said committee. The committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported that the whole number of votes given to be 145; Hon. ENOCH LINCOLN had 134, and there were eleven scattering votes.

On motion of Mr. Ruggles of Thomaston, the Convention voted that a committee of nine, one from each county, be appointed to notify the Hon. Enoch Lincoln of his nomination, and request his answer. Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee, viz: John Ruggles, Esq. of Lincoln county; Hon. Josiah Dunn, Jr. of Cumberland; Hon. Reuel Williams, Esq. of Kennebec; Hon. Cornelius Holland, Esq. of Oxford; Elihu Bragdon, Esq. of York; Henry Warren, Esq. of Somerset; Hon. Samuel Butler, Esq. of Penobscot; Ralph C. Johnson, Esq. of Hancock; Anson G. Chandler, Esq. of Washington.

The Convention then adjourned to Friday evening, February 3.

Friday evening, Feb. 3, the Convention having met agreeably to adjournment, Mr. Ruggles laid on the table the following communication from Mr. Lincoln, which was read from the chair:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1826.

Gentlemen:—I have had the honour to receive your letter, informing me of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Maine. The occasion of the necessity of seeking for a successor of our present Chief Magistrate, in that State, is as much the subject of my regret as the consequence is of personal obligation and grateful acknowledgment, as far as your flattering invitation, in behalf of yourselves and those you represent, is concerned.

The object you present to me, calculated as it is to interest the most aspiring ambition, is, nevertheless, of such a nature as to awe the most assuming confidence. It requires of my fellow-citizens to scan my imperfections, to examine critically my political opinions, and to scrutinize rigorously my moral qualities, and it requires of me to place myself on trial before a community, which, although just, is, as it should be, severe, and although candid, discriminating and cautious.

To deny the existence of that distrust of myself, which would be created by the occasion, at least in some degree, in the breasts of the wisest and most capable of men, would be to exhibit a want of consideration of the character of the office referred to, of the territorial extent of the State of Maine, of the amount and character of its population, of the complication and vast importance of its interests, and of the nature of the obligation to the whole country to promote in every part whatever may contribute honourably to its welfare. Hence, gentlemen, I may be permitted to say, without being liable to the charge of affectation, while I have reflected on this subject and summoned before my view the virtues and talents of many of the citizens of Maine, and considered also the value of that happiness only to be found in a humble and comparatively irresponsible station, I should have been obliged to have shrunk from accepting an invitation, which might, by possibility, lead me rather than some one of those citizens before adverted to, into the office to which it relates, excepting for the conviction that those talents and virtues will be always generously and magnanimously devoted to the good of the State, through any instrumentality it may choose to employ. With a grateful recognition, therefore, of the honour and obligation conferred on me, I consent to be a candidate for the support and the opposition which may be extended towards me in reference to the object named in your letter.

It would be gratifying to me to offer to you, with entire frankness, such an exposition of my sentiments as should prevent my receiving a single vote under a mistaken apprehension; but I am aware, if there is not a better pledge, if there is no greater responsibility than would arise from the announcement of abstract principles, you ought to have no confidence that the tests by which integrity and patriotism are practically proved, in various instances, can ever be borne.

Be pleased to accept for yourselves, individually, and for the gentlemen you represent, the tender of my entire disposition to be at your service either in a private or public station, in whatever way I may be able to execute your commands.

I have the honour to be most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ENOCH LINCOLN.

John Ruggles, Esq.
Hon. Josiah Dunn, Jr.
Hon. Cornelius Holland,
Elihu Bragdon, Esq.
Ralph C. Johnson, Esq.
Hon. Reuel Williams,
Hon. Samuel Butler,
Anson G. Chandler, Esq.
Henry Warren, Esq.

On motion of Mr. Holland of Oxford, it was thereupon unanimously

Resolved, That this Convention do recommend to the Electors of the State of Maine,

Hon. ENOCH LINCOLN,

as a suitable Candidate to be supported for the Office of Governor, on the second Monday of September next; and that we will use all fair and honourable efforts to promote his election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention, together with the communication received from Mr. Lincoln, be published in all the newspapers printed in this State. And the several publishers of newspapers in this State are hereby respectfully requested to give publicity to these proceedings.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP, Chairman.
BENJAMIN WHITE, Jr. Secretary.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On the afternoon of the 7th of October, 1825, a most extensive and distressing fire took place in the towns of Ripley, Parkman, and Guilford, County of Somerset, Me. As to extent, the rapidity of its progress and the destruction of property, it is thought its equal was hardly ever witnessed in such an unpopulous part of the country. The following is a brief and imperfect sketch of the unhappy event. For some days previous, the fire had been kindling in the back forests, the wind blowing from the S. W. At the time before mentioned the wind came suddenly into the N. W. and blew a gale, which changed the direction of the fire and drove it with great rapidity into the north part of the aforementioned towns, spreading in its progress, and sweeping at short intervals a breadth from eight to ten miles, and driving the inhabitants suddenly from their houses. The scene which followed is not easily to be described. The buildings on taking fire sent forth torrents of flames, which being driven by the fury of the winds seemed to charge the whole atmosphere with the destroying element. In no direction was any thing to be seen but columns of fire. Women and children were running in every direction with the most lamentable cries. Parents separated from their children and each thinking the other had fallen a prey to the flames, while the thick darkness spread around an awful gloom which conspired to render the scene truly frightful and alarming. In one instance the people sought security by retreating to some mills in the neighbourhood, and covering a canal which was designed to draw the surplus water from the pond. Some constructed rafts to embark on the water as the last effort—others fled to the ploughed lands and remained there the principal part of the night. But providentially the wind died away and those who seemed on the brink of an awful destruction were preserved. Morning at length arrived, and the joy of meeting with friends, relatives and neighbours, can easily be conceived than described. The loss of property was measureably forgotten in the happy consideration that not one of their number was wanting. The following day the distressed people revisited the sites of their former habitations now distinguished from the surrounding waste, by a motley heap of burning cinders and smoking ruins. Here we might trace the aged man worn down with years of fatigue, gazing with restless anxiety on the last relic of his hard earned substance. There we might trace the worthy and prudent matron bemoaning the many years of long toil and labour, and while the thought of poverty and wretchedness is yet rising in her mind, she involuntarily exclaims—My children! my children! Here likewise might be seen Oxen, Cows, Sheep and Swine burned to a cinder, or, suffocated by heat and smoke, had perished; and others writhing in the agonies of distress were killed to end their misery. By this calamity one hundred and thirty-six persons are turned on the mercy of the world without a shelter to protect them from the chilling blasts or scarcely clothes to cover their nakedness. In addition to the number entirely destitute are eighty-six, who have lost their barns and all kinds of produce.

In this distressed situation the people look to Him who governs all events, praying him to dispose the hearts of the children of men to administer to their relief.

A committee of three from each of the towns before mentioned have united in one general and joint Committee for the purpose of soliciting and distributing donations of every description among the sufferers according to their respective losses.

ISAAC HOOPER,
Chairman of the joint Committee of Relief.
J. BARTLETT, Clerk.

Those people who reside in Bridgton and westerly of that town, may make deposits of whatever they may see fit to bestow, with Mr. DAVID DANA, merchant in Portland, who will have the goodness to notify the Chairman of the Committee of the same.

Capt SYMMES.—We learn that fifty members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, among whom are the presiding officers of the two Houses, have signed a letter and addressed it to Mr. Reynolds, the famous Lecturer on Captain Symmes' theory, "that the earth is hollow," in which they express their hopes that the General Government will fit out an expedition to explore those yet undiscovered regions. Should the expedition be fitted out, and meet with success, what a fine field would be opened for the Speech-makers in Congress, respecting building Light-houses, Fortifications, and the like.

IMPEACHMENT.—The Senate of Massachusetts have been engaged in the trial of Samuel Blaggs, Esq. of Roxbury, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, for malconduct in the discharge of the duties of said offices. But it appeared on trial, that the prosecution was got up by some ill-minded person, and he accordingly was acquitted.

At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine, Jan. 12, A. D. 1826, the following officers were chosen and appointed for the year ensuing—viz:

M. W. Charles Fox, Esq. G. M. in place of M. W. William Swan, Esq. who at a previous communication declined being a candidate for re-election.

R. W. Samuel Fessenden, Esq. of Portland, Dy. G. M.

R. W. George Thatcher, Esq. of Saco, S. G. W.

" Robert P. Dunlap, Esq. of Brunswick, J. G. W.

R. W. Joseph M. Gerrish, Esq. of Portland, G. T.

" William Lord, of Portland, Rec. G. S.

" John L. Meguire, of Portland, Cor. G. S.

" Samuel K. Gilman, of Hallowell, G. Marshal.

" Rev. Jona. Greenleaf of Wells,

" " Samuel Rand, of Portland,

" " Asa Mead, of Brunswick,

" Benj. D. Bartlett, of Bath, S. G. D.

" Isaac Lincoln, of Brunswick, J. G. D.

" Eleazer Wyer, of Portland,

" Nelson Rackliff, of do.

" Oliver Griswold, of Fryeburg,

" Joseph Chandler, of Augusta,

" Samuel Stephenson, of Gorham, G. S. Bearer,

" Seth Clark, of Portland,

" Oliver S. Hartshorn, of Portland,

" Wm. Stevens, of Portland, G. Tyler.

District Deputy Grand Masters.

R. W. Rev. Reuben Nason, of Gorham, first district.

" Reuel Washburn, Esq. of Livermore, 2d do.

" Amos Nourse, Esq. of Hallowell, third do.

" John Miller, Esq. of Warren, fourth do.

" David I. Bent, Esq. of Bangor, fifth do.

" Libens Bailey, Esq. of Eastport, sixth do.

TICKETS! TICKETS!!

THE subscriber has received an entire new supply of Tickets in the Cumberland & Oxford Canal Lottery, 7th Class, which he can now sell to all who wish to make a fortune at once, either for cash or Prize Tickets.—Persons who send orders (if they pay the post) will have them executed on the same terms as by personal application.

BE PARTICULAR, as you value your—purse. The genuine Tickets are signed ELIAS SHAW, and sold by special appointment, at the Oxford Bookstore, Feb. 16. ASA BARTON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either by note or account, are particularly requested to call and settle the same by the fifteenth of March next, or their several demands will be left with an Attorney for collection. ASAPH KITTRIDGE, Paris, Jan. 27.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has re-commenced the SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS in Paris, where he intends to do his work in a good and faithful manner, and handsome style, and on reasonable terms. BENJA. F. CRAWFORD. Paris, Feb. 9.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

IN consequence of new arrangements made by my employers, I am under the imperative necessity of informing all who are indebted to the Oxford Bookstore, (except for the Observer,) that their Notes and Accounts which have now become due, must be paid by the 25th instant. All remaining unpaid after that date will be taken out of the hands of the subscriber. ASA BARTON, Agent.

Paris, Feb. 7.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Paris.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of the following lots of Land, lying in Paris, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me the subscriber, to collect for the year 1825, in the following sums, to wit:

Names.	Lot.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.	Deficiency of Valuation.
Josiah Bartlett,	29	1	50	100	65	
Bailey Bodwell, part,	6	1	20	60	99	
Unknown,	29	3	100	150	2 48	2 15
Do. East part,	5	6	50	100	1 65	1 43
Do. N. part,	25	7	100	200	3 20	2 87

And unless said taxes and all intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said lots will then be sold at the Court House in Paris, as will pay the same. CYRUS HAMLIN, Treasurer and Collector.

Paris, Feb. 11, 1826.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Newry.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors and owners of the following lots of Land, in the town of Newry, County of Oxford, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me the subscriber, Collector of said town of Newry, for the years 1824 and 1825, in the respective sums following to wit:

Owners' Names.	No. of Lots.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	County Tax.	State, Town and County Tax.	Deficiency of Valuation.
Simeon Bailey,	3	4	260	100	11	52	
Moody,	3	4	100	50	5	76	
Steph. Randall,	1	4	100	50	5	76	
1825.							
Simeon Bailey,	3	4	260	100	1	70	
Moody,	3	4	100	50	0	86	1 05
Steph. Randall,	1	4	100	50	0	86	1 05

Unless said taxes and all intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Saturday the twenty-fifth day of March next, so much of said land as will satisfy the same, will then be sold at Public Vendue at the School-house in the South District in said Newry, at one of the clock in the afternoon of said day. ANDREW N. STOW, Collector of Newry.

Newry, Feb. 7, 1826.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of Probate, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of DAVID SESSIONS, late of Andover Surplus, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at Amos Hills, Esq. of Newry, on the first Tuesday of March, first Tuesday of May and the first Tuesday of July, at one of the clock, P. M.

ELI TWITCHELL, } Commissioners.
AMOS HILLS, }

Dated at Bethel, January 27, 1826.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of ELIJAH GILBERT, late of Turner, in said County, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the twenty-fourth day of January last, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the dwelling-house of ARDEN Blossom, Innholder, in said Turner, on the second Tuesdays of March, May and July, from one to five o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

ALDEN BLOSSOM, }
NATHAN COLE, }

Turner, Feb. 4, 1826.

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a likely SWINE, from three to six months old—for which cash and a fair price will be given. ASA BARTON.

Feb. 16.

Prizes!—Prizes!!

I will buy my TICKETS at the Prize Office of

E. SHAW,
MIDDLE-STREET.

THE following is a list of Prizes actually sold at E. SHAW'S Prize Office, in the 6th Class of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery, which drew the 25th inst. The best Prize List ever offered by any vender in Portland.

Numbers drawn were 2—9—7—6.

All Tickets whose last figure is either of the above Nos. are Prizes of \$5.

Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.	Nos.	Prizes.
112—	\$10	2087—	\$10	4467—	\$10
137—	10	2222—	10	4526—	10
152—	100	2227—	10	4569—	20
179—	10	2242—	10	4589—	10
187—	100	3007—	50	5029—	10
189—	10	3006—	10	5067—	10
197—	10	3012—	10	5227—	10
759—	1000	3026—	100	5246—	10
779—	20	3046—	20	5287—	10
797—	10	3232—	10	5282—	10
1206—	50	3437—	100	5289—	10
1212—	20	3446—	10	5292—	50
1267—	10	3499—	10	5296—	10
1506—	100	3507—	10	5297—	10
1537—	20	3527—	20	5502—	500
1579—	20	3556—	10	5506—	5000
1872—	10	3557—	10	5546—	10
1877—	10	3569—	20	5547—	10
2037—	10	4427—	10	5579—	10
2057—	10	4447—	10		

The Capital Prize of \$5000 was sent to Hebron in a whole Ticket, and the \$1000 Prize was sold to a man in Boothbay. The Farmer, Mechanic, and all who purchase Tickets at the Prize Office, have CASH by wholesale.

THE 7th CLASS OF THE Cumberland & Oxford Canal LOTTERY.

Is now presented to the public.

1 Prize of	\$5,000
2 Prizes of 1,000 is	2,000
2 " of 500 is	1,000
10 " of 100 is	1,000
20 " of 50 is	1,000
40 " of 20 is	800
120 " of 10 is	1,200
2400 " of 5 is	12,000

2595 Prizes. \$24000

This Class will draw in less than sixty days on a new and improved mode of drawing. Five Tickets will insure two Prizes, and may draw four—ten tickets must take four Prizes, and may all be prizes. By this mode of drawing one ticket can draw two Prizes; and a ticket drawing a superior Prize, is not restricted from drawing an inferior Prize. Also, by this mode of drawing no doubt the tickets will be sold in a few days, and it is hoped that purchasers (at least for their own benefit) will forward their orders without delay to E. SHAW, where any number of tickets, from 1 to 1000, may be had on the best terms.

N. B. Persons holding Tickets in the Sixth Class signed by any Vender in Portland, are respectfully invited to call and exchange them for those in the 7th. Portland, Jan. 27, 1826.

G. C. LYFORD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has resumed the Retailing business at the Store he formerly occupied in Centre-street, (and more recently improved by G. W. Goodwin,) where he has received and will receive in the course of the present week, a great variety of Fresh and New GOODS—consisting of blue, black, claret, mixt and drab BROADCLOTHS—blue, mixt and fancy coloured CASSIMERES—Tollinett, Valencia, swansdown and black silk Vestings—plain and fig'd Bombazettes—black silk Vestings—plain and fig'd Book Muslins—elegant Swiss Muslins—Cambric do.—Long Lawns—Linen Cambrics—fig'd and checked do.—real and imitation Merino Hds.—black, plaided and fancy Silk Hds.—India and German flag do.—blue and yellow Cotton Flag do.—spotted, checked and Berkeley Neckchiefs—real Merino Shawls and Mantles—raw silk Mantles—Bobbinnett & Mecklin Laces—plain mecklin and bobbinnett Laces for veils—white and coloured pressed Crapes—black, white, and green Italian Crapes—Crape Shawls and Dresses—Gauze Veils—broad black Bombazines—Irish Linens—brown and black Linens—mourning Calicoes and Gingham—women's black and slate Worsted Hose—black and white Silk Hose—beaver, kid, horse skin and silk Gloves—children's Gloves—gentlemen's beaver, buck and doe Gloves—black and colour'd double chain Levantines—black Sinclaws and Sarnetts—changeable, plaid and green Silks—figured Silks—Carolina Plaids—Cassimere Shawls—cotton Shawls—linen and damask do.—linen damask Table Cloths—Hingham made cotton Umbrellas—black ostrich Plumes—great variety garniture Ribbons—black and coloured lustring Ribbons—common and trimming Tapes—chainett Gimps—piping Chords—Habit Buttons—gentlemen's coat and vest Buttons—black, blue and coloured Sewing Silk—ball and common Twist—camel and twist Buttons—Hall's sewing Cottons, spool Cottons—floss Cotton in skeins and spools—pearl and thread Shirt Buttons, &c. &c.

10 Pieces Sattinets; 4 bales Factory Gingham—4 bales brown Sheetings—3 do. brown Shirts—2 bales Bedtickings—Sea Island Shirts—fine and common bleached Sheetings—5-4 brown Sheetings—3-4 and 4-4 Checks—Knitting Cottons, &c. &c.

Likewise—Warp and Filling YARNS of the Yester Factory, all numbers, and warranted.

N. B. The above GOODS were purchased very low, and will be sold as cheap as Goods ever were at the "Cheap Store." Purchasers are requested to call and see.

Portland, Jan. 17, 1826.

3w 62

POETRY.

FROM THE OLD COLONY MEMORIAL.

THE OLD CORDWAINER.

In the days of my boyhood, I recollect well,
And others no doubt this old story can tell,
Our tradesmen were honest, and ne'er thought of
cheating,
And, what is still strange, they would all go to meet-
ing!

There was a Shoemaker Lot,
I remember the spot,
And the bench where he sat,
With his strap o'er his knee!
He was honest and fair,
And exact to a hair,
And a faithful old cordwainer he.

One moon-shiny night (thanksgiving was coming)
I mounted in haste uncle Jeremy's mare:
"Off, Dobbin," said I, "let your trotters be drumming
Towards uncle Lot's!"—and she soon had me there.
O, good uncle Lot,
I remember the spot,
And the bench where he sat,
With his strap o'er his knee!
Our shoes were all ready
For me and for Neddy,
And Sally and Betty,
And Dolly and Hetty,
What a faithful old cordwainer he.

Then there was the stitching, so strong and so nice,
Why, the threads held the leather as firm as a vice!
There was none of your pegging, and none of your
nailing,
And there was no fretting, and scolding, and railing,
When Shoemaker Lot,
He worked on the spot,
Which I've not forgot,
With the strap o'er his knee,
How strong he would sew them!
I wish he'd now show them
What a faithful old cordwainer he.

But alas, now-a-days how chang'd is this matter!
And honesty seems to go begging about;
For one scarce has a coat, or a shoe, or a garter,
That will last more than three weeks before 'tis worn
out!

O, that some uncle Lot
Would again take the spot,
And the bench where he sat,
With his strap o'er his knee,
And would work at the trade,
And have shoes faithful made,
No cheat and no cozen,
No rips by the dozen,
What a useful cordwainer he'd be!

THE OLIO.

GEN. BARTON.

We have been favoured with the following extract
of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, giving
some account of this revolutionary veteran, who was
a short time since released from imprisonment, by the
munificent hand of Lafayette.—*Buck. Gaz.*

"The day I left Boston, Dec. 16th, I had the
pleasure of finding Gen. William Barton in the
stage-coach, bound to Providence, to see his
family and home, after an absence of 14 years,
during which time he had been confined for
debt at Danville, (Vt.) A few days since he
was liberated by a remittance from his old com-
panion in arms, the good Lafayette. Gen. Barton
was born at Warren, (R.I.) in the year
1748, and informed us that at the commence-
ment of the revolutionary war he shouldered
his musket. In 1777, he took Gen. Prescott
prisoner, on an Island near Providence, in the
night time, and conveyed him safe to the Amer-
ican camp: for this, Congress voted him a
sword, which he carried with him in the stage—
it has a silver hilt, embossed with gold, and
of curious workmanship. It seemed to aston-
ish the old General to see the great alterations
on the road as we approached Providence; and
while he spoke of the Marquis, (as he always
calls Lafayette,) his eyes filled with tears of
gratitude. He has been a very powerful man,
and retains now, in the 77th year of his age,
much of the vigour of his younger days. He
would often sing a few lines of an old revolu-
tionary song, with a clear and strong voice;
when we had arrived near Providence, he sung:

"And since we're here,
With friends so dear,
We'll drive dull care away!"

But when the old General entered his ancient
home, and embraced the wife of his youth, his
children, and his children's children, and met
his old black servant, it was a scene which I
cannot attempt to describe—they were all over-
joyed and melted into tears—it was a long time
before he could believe it to be a reality."

BURMAN OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

"I —, in the presence of the Creator of
five thousand worlds with all the Saints there-
in; five large rivers, and five hundred small,
the seas, and all therein; call all the saints,
and angels, in Heaven and Earth, to bear me
witness, that I wish to be a true and faithful
subject to the King of Ava. May God grant
that if I should desert his service, I may not
pass in safety by water, but the fishes of the
ocean may devour and tear me to pieces. May
God grant that if I should desert his service, I
may not pass in safety by land, but be devoured
by wild beasts of the earth. May God grant
that if I should not keep this oath, never to re-
bel against my King and country, the above
may happen to me: that I may be afflicted with
the scourges of the Almighty, and die an igno-
minious death."—The oath having been taken,
and thrice repeated, the paper on which it was
inscribed is burnt, and the ashes put into a bowl
of water, when the party laying down the book,
is presented by the priest with a bowl, in which
the muzzle of a musket, and the points of a
sabre and lance, being dipped, he repeats as
follows:—"May these weapons become the in-
struments of my destruction if I ever swerve
from the oath I have just taken." After which
he drinks the water.

Gold must be purified, and children corrected.

JAPANESE HONOUR.

The Japanese, according to Kempser's Travels,
resent injuries in a manner which has not a
parallel in any other part of the world: it is
so singular as to be scarcely credible. Others
wreak their resentment on the person who al-
fronts them; but a Japanese wreaks it on him-
self. A gentleman coming down the great
staircase of the Emperor's palace, passed an-
other up, and their swords happened to clash.
The person descending took offence; the other
excused himself, saying that it was accident-
al, adding that the swords only were concerned,
and his was as good as the other. "I'll
show you the difference," says the person who
began the quarrel, drawing his sword at the
same instant, and passing it through his own
body. The other piqued at being thus pre-
vented in revenge, hastened up with a piece of
placard he had in his hand for the Emperor's ta-
ble, and returning with equal speed, he in like
manner pierced his body in sight of his antag-
onist, saying, "If I had not been serving my
Prince, you should not have got the start of
me; but I shall die satisfied, having showed
you that my sword is as good as yours."

A DEEP WELL.

The modern system of boring for water,
when wells are to be sunk, carries very deep
indeed; but it appears that the old practice of
digging, when duly persisted in, was capable
of going deeper still. As a proof of this, a
French author (in the *Traits de l'Art*) relates
an instance where labourers had been employ-
ed for several months in digging a well, with-
out finding water; and at length, after getting
through various strata, they came to a broad,
flat, whitish stone. Upon this they stuck for a
considerable time, until, as they were wonder-
ing at its extreme hardness, one of the workmen
fancied that he heard voices somewhere beneath.
This was actually the fact; for they had, with-
out knowing it, reached the Antipodes; and
upon listening between the blows of the pick-
axe, they could plainly distinguish the voices of
women, crying to one another to "come and
take the clothes in for it would soon rain," and
asking "if they did not hear it thunder?"

CATCHING A SNAKE.

In the recent travels of Mr. Waterton, of
Walton Hall, near Wakefield, who perambulat-
ed the thorny forests of South America, without
either shoes or stockings, a mode of travelling
which he earnestly recommends to future trav-
ellers, there is the following relation:—"I ob-
served a young couacana about ten feet long,
slowly moving onwards. I saw he was not
thick enough to break my arm in case he twist-
ed round it. There was not a moment to be
lost. I laid hold of his tail with my left hand,
one knee being on the ground; with my right
I took off my hat and held it as you would a
shield for defence. The snake instantly turned
round and came on at me, with his head about
a yard from the ground, as if to ask me what
business I had with his tail. Let him com-
hiss and open-mouthed within two feet of
my face, and then, with all the force I was
master of, I drove my fist, shielded with my
hat, full in his jaws. He was first stunned and
confounded by the blow, and ere he could re-
cover himself, I had seized him by the throat
with both hands, in such a position that he could
not bite me. I then allowed him to coil him-
self around my body, and marched off with him
as my lawful prize."

WITTY REPLY. In the first division of Po-
land, in 1775, the bishopric of Ermland fell to
Prussia. The prince bishop Kraisky, a man of
great learning and wit, soon saw himself honour-
ed with the king's highest esteem, and was al-
most every day with his majesty. The king
one day said pleasantly to the prince bishop,
"Be pleased, when you go to Heaven, to take
me under your mantle." Upon which the
prince bishop replied, "your majesty was pleas-
ed to curtail so much of my revenues, and in
consequence so much of the length of my cloak,
I much fear that I should not be able to cover
your majesty's feet, and should be detected in
the act of smuggling contraband goods."

CLERICAL REFLECTIONS. Not long ago, a young
preacher was holding forth in a country congrega-
tion with rather more show, in the opinion of some,
than substance. After discussing certain heads in his way,
he informed his audience that he would conclude
with a few reflections. An old gentleman, who it
seems was not highly gratified, giving a significant
shrug with his shoulders, was heard to say in a low
tone of voice, "Ye need na, fash, there'll be plenty
o' reflections, I so warn ye, though ye dinna make any
yourself."

A new made Justice of the Peace, soon after the
American revolution, in order to qualify himself for
discharging the duties of his office, pored over some
old law books, in one of which he found an act, in-
dicting a penalty on such persons as should "fire any
lagoon." His worship, a few days after this discovery,
riding through a village, caught a poor woman in the
very act of trying some rashes for her dinner.—Zeal-
ous to fulfil his duty, he caused her to be immedi-
ately apprehended and committed to prison, and at the
next quarter session had her brought forth and ar-
raigned for that offence; when an explanation took
place, greatly at the expense of his worship's erudi-
tion, who gravely observed, "then beacon is not
pork."

AN IRISH SAILOR'S PRAYER. An honest Hibernian
tar, a great favourite with the gallant Nelson, used
to pray in those words every night when he went to
his hammock:—"God be thanked, I never killed
any man, nor no man ever killed me; God bless the
world, and success to the navy!"

ORIGIN OF AN OLD SAYING. A person being car-
ried to prison, for stealing some pigs, observed, "I
have brought my legs to a fine market!"

It was observed by a Bostonian, that a stove would
save half the wood commonly used in a fire place.
"Faith, (says a wag,) then I would get two of them
and save the whole."

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE the subscribers who have been called to wit-
ness the operation of a Machine invented by
Mr. BELA CHURCHILL, of Buckfield, for the purpose
of Grinding and Pressing Apples for Cider, which Mill
and Press is so constructed, and that on a moderate
expense, as to comprise the Grinding and Pressing in
about the same space, as is required by one of the
common Mills only for Grinding. The Grinders ly-
ing horizontal, each caged and mortised to match,
roll gently together; the Hopper being right over
them, they receive the apples and grind them very
fine; and from thence drop the pomace into a vat or
rack for forming the cheese, which is done without
any aid of the operator excepting covering the same;
and directly under said vat or rack, is a cistern to
receive the liquor as it falls before and after press-
ing; from thence it is drawn from said cistern by a
spigot ready strained into the casks. Right against
said rack and parallel with the same, are two
screws, at a proper distance apart, lying horizontal,
butting against or rather bringing a beam against
the bulk-head of the aforesaid rack or cheese.
On the shaft that sustains the Sweep and stands
erect in the centre of the mill and press, is a cog-
wheel that carries the grinders until the operation is
completed, then a slide under the foot of said shaft
is knocked out, which settles the aforesaid cog-wheel
about four inches, and frees it from the grinders and
brings it in contact and to match with a wheel be-
tween the screws, and without unhitching the horse,
is all ready for pressing; which being completed, the
same operation that presses the cheese throws the
same cheese out of the press into a cart or other ve-
hicle, to be drawn out of the way. For the above-
mentioned invention, the said inventor hath obtained
a patent,—now we, the aforesaid subscribers, being
satisfactorily convinced, by ocular investigation, that
it is a great improvement on the method of making
cider, as it greatly expedites the same and ex-
cludes the necessity for straw, or handling the pom-
ace with the naked hands, which is so much to be
dreaded, especially in cold weather; and as the la-
bour is mainly effected by horse power, renders the
whole business not only easy and expeditious, but
also comfortable and pleasant.—We therefore feel it
to be our duty to recommend it to public use.

N. B. The inventor hath found out an improve-
ment which he hath made on the model of the above
for the grinders which greatly accelerates the rollers
and expedites the business of the grinding, without
which it is equal to other mills.

SAMUEL PARRIS,
EPHRAIM HATHAWAY,
NOAH HALL,
JOSEPH TURNER,
ELIJAH JORDAN, Jr.,
BENJAMIN MERRILL,
WILLIAM BARROWS,
ALDEN BUMPUS,
BENJAMIN FAUNCE,
DAVID CHESLEY.

Dated at Buckfield, this 29th day of
December, in the year of our Lord 1825.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers who now own the NIGHT and
PRIVILEGES of making and using the above de-
scribed MILL, offer the rights for sale, either for
States, Counties, Towns or individuals, on reasonable
and liberal terms.

BELA CHURCHILL,
JOSEPH BAILEY,
JABEZ CHURCHILL, Jr.,
JOHN BESSE, Jr.

Jan. 30, 1826. Paris. 63

INSURANCE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent of
the

NEW-ENGLAND Fire Insurance Company,

incorporated for the express purpose of insuring
against losses or damage by fire, with a Capital of
two hundred thousand dollars, is now ready to receive pro-
posals for insurance, at a very low rate of premiums—
so that people may have perfect security from that
kind of loss which the greatest care and attention,
cannot always prevent, and which frequently reduces,
at once, affluent and independent families to
poverty and distress.

Payment for all losses will be made within thirty
days after the loss shall be ascertained and proved
without any deduction whatever.

Paris, Jan. 16, 1826. ASA BARTON.

HOUSE & LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Stand which he
now occupies—consisting of a good two-story
DWELLING-HOUSE, well finished, and in good re-
pair—containing four Rooms on the floor, four Cham-
bers, and a good Cellar. A WOOD-HOUSE, Barn, and
a two-story STORE, all finished. A good rain-
water Cistern, and a Well of water under cover. Three
fourths of an acre of LAND, including a Garden, &c.
Also, the West part of Lot numbered 15, in the
6th Range of lots in Paris, containing fifty-four acres,
well walled in, and is excellent grass and tillage
land.

Also, seven small Lots of LAND—containing from
ten to twenty-one acres each—a part of which is as
good and well wooded as any in town, the other is
good pasture and tillage land, and is well
fenced on the road. Said Land is a part of Lot num-
bered 11, in the Fourth Range of Lots in Paris.

Lakeview, one and a fourth acre of LAND, situ-
ated about three fourths of a mile from the Court-House
in Paris, on which is an excellent stream of water,
with a good fall, which, with a very little expense,
might be converted into one of the best situations for
a tanner, in the County.

The above property will be sold either together or
separately, as will best suit the purchaser, and on
terms which cannot fail to please. For further in-
formation, please call on the subscriber.

A plan of the above property may be seen by call-
ing on ASA BARTON, Esq. at the *Orford Bookstore*.

RUSSELL H. BEARD,
Dec. 20. If 77

JUST received and for sale at the *Orford Bookstore*,
the *Life and Prophecies of ALEXANDER PERLIN*,
Minister of the Gospel. The Life of this zealous
Christian is very remarkable and will richly pay the
reader for its perusal. Price—25 cents.

Also—The *Life of JONAS ENGELBART*, containing
an account of his sufferings by reason of his fidelity
to the trust committed to him by his Lord and
Master—his extraordinary Call in the Ministry, and
wonderful Visions; together with some Sentences
out of his writings. Price—25 cents.

Also—A New Edition of the *STUDENT'S COMPANION*—
a work which is deservedly held in high estimation,
by the public, as a volume of reference.
Paris, Feb. 2.

NEW TAVERN.

THE subscriber informs his
friends and the public, that he has
opened a PUBLIC HOUSE, in No.
11, Village, between the Ho-
use and the *Entirelist Meeting-
house*, where he has all the accom-
modations which are convenient to the Traveller, and
which he will afford on as low terms as any other
Innholder. He solicits the public patronage; and
means by assiduity and attention to deserve it.

INCREASE ROBINSON.
Newbury, Jan. 25, 1826.

STATE OF MAINE.

To STEPHEN CHASE, Esquire, one of the Justices
of the Peace within and for the County of Ox-
ford.

WE the subscribers, five of the Proprietors of the
Township of *Loxell* and Township of *Sveeden*,
in the County of *Oxford*; deeming a meeting of said
Proprietors of the Townships aforesaid necessary, do
hereby apply to you for a warrant to call a meeting
of said Proprietors, to be held at the dwelling-house
of JONAS WOOD, in *Fryeburg*, in said County of *Oxford*,
on Monday the twenty-seventh day of February next,
at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the following
purposes, viz:

- 1st. To choose a Moderator.
- 2d. To choose a Clerk, Treasurer, and all such of-
ficers as may be needful to transact the business of
said Proprietors.
- 3d. To accept the reports of Committees who have
been heretofore appointed to lay out their lands in
lots, and other purposes.
- 4th. To raise such sum or sums of money as will be
necessary to defray the expenses of the Proprietors,
and to pay all the debts incurred.
- 5th. To determine whether the Proprietors will sell
the residue of their Lands in said Townships, and if
so, to fix upon the manner of disposing of the same.
- 6th. To act upon all such matters and things as
shall be deemed necessary to close, and finally finish
the concerns of the Proprietors.

JOHN WOOD,
SAMUEL NEVINS,
BENJAMIN WEBSTER,
ROBERT PAGE,
ROBERT BRANLEY.

Loxell, Dec. 29, 1825.

STATE OF MAINE.

To JONAS WOOD, of *Fryeburg*, in the
County of *Oxford*, Esquire, one of the Jus-
tices of the Peace within and for the County of Ox-
ford, and one of the subscribers of the fore-
going application.

In the name of the State of Maine, you are
hereby required to notify and warn the Propri-
etors of the Township of *Loxell* and the Township
of *Sveeden*, in the County of *Oxford*, to meet at the
time and place, and for the purposes expressed in the
aforesaid application, and to act upon the several ar-
ticles mentioned therein; and you are required to
make due return of the warrant, and of your doing
thereon to the said Proprietors, at their said meeting.

Given under my hand and seal, this twenty-ninth
day of December, in the year of our Lord one thou-
sand eight hundred and twenty-five.

STEPHEN CHASE, Justice of the Peace.
A Copy, Attest, JONAS WOOD.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at *Fryeburg*, within
and for the County of *Oxford*, on the seventeenth day
of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred
and twenty-six—

JANE COFFIN, Administratrix on the estate of
JAMES COFFIN, late of *Porter*, Esq. deceased,
having presented her second account of administra-
tion of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said Administratrix give no-
tice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of
this Order to be published three weeks successively
in the *Orford Observer*, printed at Paris, that they may
appear at a Probate Court to be held at *Fryeburg*, in
said County, on the first Tuesday of August next, at
ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if
any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and
for the County of *Oxford*, on the twenty-fourth day of
January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred
and twenty-six—

ELIZABETH BROWN, of Buckfield, named Execut-
rix in a certain instrument purporting to be the
last Will and Testament of JAMES BROWN,
late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, having
presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED—That the said ELIZABETH BROWN give
notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of
this Order to be published three weeks successively
in the *Orford Observer*, printed at Paris, that they may
appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said
County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at
ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if
any they have, why the said instrument should not be
proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and
Testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and
for the County of *Oxford*, on the 24th day of January,
in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-
six—

ELIZABETH CHILD, of Livermore, named Execut-
rix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last
Will and Testament of EPHRAIM CHILD, late of
Livermore, in said County, deceased, having
presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED—That the said Executrix give notice to
all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Or-
der to be published three weeks successively in the
Orford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may ap-
pear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said
County, on the fourth Tuesday of March next, at
ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if
any they have, why the said instrument should not be
proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and
Testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.

A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

For the Proprietors of this volume per annum, 1826.

ASA BARTON,

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ASA BARTON,

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